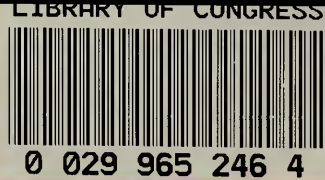


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New Zealand Government

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

AT THE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION

1904

Printed for FREE Distribution

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NEW ZEALAND.

CATALOGUE OF EXHIBITS

MADE BY THE

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT

AT THE

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

A FEW OF THE AWARDS GAINED BY THE NEW ZEALAND EXHIBIT.

Woollen Manufactured Goods.....	Grand Prize
Wool	Grand Prize
Grain	Grand Prize
Hops	Grand Prize
Kauri Gum	Grand Prize
Government Works on Agriculture, etc.....	Grand Prize
Publications on Social Economy.....	Grand Prize
Completeness and Beauty of Installation.....	Gold Medal
Phormium Tenax	Gold Medal
Carbonated Waters	Gold Medal
Liquors	Gold Medal
Ale and Lager Beer.....	Gold Medal
Maori Paintings	Gold Medal
Collection of Fish, Birds and Deer Head.....	Gold Medal
Polished Native Woods	Gold Medal
Wood Carving	Gold Medal

Also Nine Silver and Nine Bronze Medals.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Exhibit made by the New Zealand Government at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is primarily intended to make known to the world the attractions New Zealand offers to tourists. Incidentally a few of the leading products of the colony have been brought to the World's Fair, and to a slight extent they serve to indicate the country's productiveness.

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EXHIBIT IN PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

WOOL.

New Zealand, by reason of its unrivalled soil and superb climate, is pre-eminently a stock-raising country, and the New Zealand sheep farmer has no difficulty in rearing large flocks of sheep and lambs, which provide the most succulent meat and a magnificently fibred wool. This result is obtained without any special feeding beyond the pasturage that grows luxuriantly all the year round. There are twenty millions of sheep in New Zealand at the present time, and last year the exports under this head totalled in value: Wool, \$19,622,420; mutton and lamb, \$13,389,425. Roughly speaking about 3,000,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb are frozen and shipped to London every year. The wool is sent to the same market.

DETAILS.

- 1—Four fleeces Merino wool, weighing 69¾ pounds.
- 2—Seven fleeces Merino wool and fifteen pounds scoured wool.
- 3—200 woolen traveling robes. Manufactured by the Mosgiel Woolen Manufacturing Company, Dunedin.
- 4—1 dozen Blankets, manufactured by Mosgiel Manufacturing Company, Dunedin.

PHORMIUM TENAX OR NATIVE FLAX.

Phormium Tenax, the scientific name given to the native flax of New Zealand, corresponds to some extent to the hemp of other countries and is used in the manufacture of twine and rope. In former times the Maoris (the natives of New Zealand) made their wearing apparel from flax. The flax industry has made tremendous strides in recent years. That branch of trade offers great promise to investors. The flax grows on swampy land without special cultivation and last year the export value reached \$2,875,765. In this connection it may be interesting to mention that the New Zealand Government offers a bonus to anyone inventing a process that, complying with its requirements, shall constitute an improvement upon present methods of treating New Zealand flax. Every bale of flax is graded for quality by a Government grader before it is exported from New Zealand.

DETAILS.

- 5—100 balls of harvesting twine, manufactured in Dunedin from New Zealand phormium tenax.
- 6—2 bales flax, fine quality.
- 8—2 bales flax, fair average quality.
- 8—2 bales flax, good fair quality.
- 9—3 bales of flax, good fair quality.
- 10—50 mats of phormium tenax made by hand by the Maoris.

TIMBER.

New Zealand is a heavily timbered country and possesses vast forests of native trees. Many of the trees yield timber of the most useful kind, both hard and soft varieties being obtainable in large quantities. As a consequence almost all the residences of New Zealand are frame built and most of the furniture used is manufactured in the colony from New Zealand timber. The woods most generally in use are kauri, from which kauri gum is obtained; rimu, or red pine; totara, and kahikatea, or white pine. The latter is specially useful for manufacture of butter boxes on account of its freedom from resinous or other flavoring.

DETAILS.

- 11—One panel Cloudy Totara.
- 12—One panel Mottled Kauri.
- 13—One panel Curly Puriri.
- 14—One panel Figured Kauri.
- 15—One panel Wavy Totara.
- 16—One pair of Kauri Panel Doors.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

The peculiarly favorable combination of soil and climate that obtains in New Zealand makes it a veritable Paradise for the farmer, for in no other country in the world can he so confidently depend upon nature rewarding his toil with a bountiful harvest. From one end of the country to the other mountain-fed streams that are never dry intersect the land, making irrigation unnecessary, whilst a copious rainfall in winter, with frequent showers in spring and summer insure plentiful pasture all the years round and prolific crops. Droughts are never experienced in New Zealand. In the early days of the country's development wheat growing was the principal occupation of the New Zealand farmer who exported large quantities to London every year, but the growth of the frozen meat trade opened up an even more lucrative industry, and in recent years more attention has been paid to sheep raising and dairying than to the growth of cereals. Last year the average yield of wheat for the whole of the country was 38½ bushels to the acre, and of oats 45 bushels. Oats are reckoned at 40 pounds to the bushel.

DETAILS.

(In reference to the time of sowing it must be remembered that the seasons in New Zealand are opposite to those in America. When it is summer in New Zealand it is winter in America.)

One bag of New Zealand-grown field beans. The average crop of these is some 50 to 60 bushels to the acre. They are generally grown on the reclaimed swamp or heavy land and are cut with a reaper and binder and threshed by machinery. Average price per bushel of 60 pounds, 75 cents.

One bag of Partridge or Maple Peas. These average from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, are generally the first crop grown after the land is ploughed out in grass. The peas are cut with a side-delivery reaping machine and threshed by the special pea-threshing machinery. The average price is 85 cents per bushel.

One bag of Prussian Peas. These generally require a good soil, are generally the first crop of land ploughed out of grass; average crop 25 to 35 bushels per acre; cut by side-delivery reaping machine and threshed by special pea machinery. Average price, 96 cents per bushel.

One bag of Imperial Peas. Average crop 20 to 30 bushels per acre. These require good land and usually are sown on land ploughed out of grass. The crop is cut with a side-delivery reaper, and threshed by special pea machinery. Average price, \$1.20 per bushel.

Tuscan Wheat.—A large berried variety for spring sowing. Usually sown in Canterbury during the month of August, but on some lands it will do equally well in September. Yield in favorable seasons runs from 40 to 50 bushels per acre, according to quality of land. This and the two following varieties are reaped in January, as a rule.

Hunters White Red Chaff Wheat.—A soft winter wheat sown in June. It stools out very well, sending up as many as 12 to 14 seed-bearing stems, so that on good land, yields of 60 bushels per acre and over are frequently secured.

- Pearl Wheat.**—A winter wheat sown at the same time as the preceding. It is a hard, flinty-grained variety, and is used by our millers for mixing with the softer sorts. Yield runs from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.
- Canadian Oats.**—Chiefly grown for milling purposes. The yield in favorable season runs from 50 to 60 bushels per acre. The natural weight per bushel is high, sometimes up to 50 pounds.
- Sparrow Bill Oats.**—Another variety chiefly grown for feed purposes, and generally yielding more than the preceding—60 to 70 bushels per acre is not an uncommon result. Natural weight per bushel often reaches 48 pounds.
- Dun Oats.**—These are sown early as a rule, fed off by sheep, and then allowed to go to seed, when yields of 80 bushels per acre or more are usually secured. A favorite feed for race horses, being very thin skinned.
- Danish Oats.**—This variety is also sown early and fed off before being seeded, yield runs from 80 to 100 bushels per acre. The straw is generally cut up for chaff without being threshed.
- White Tartar Oats.**—A side-bearing variety, used for the same purposes as the preceding and equally prolific.
- Cocksfoot.**—(*Dactylis Glomerata*.)—The seed of this grass is an important article of export from New Zealand, the annual output being about 5,000,000 pounds, which is nearly all saved in the Province of Canterbury. It is an early grass of rapid growth, high feeding properties, and a true perennial. For seed the land is closed up in September, and the crop harvested in January or February. Yield about 300 pounds per acre.
- Perennial Rye-Grass.**—(*Lolium Perenne*.)—Probably the oldest cultivated grass in existence, and, despite occasional adverse criticism of its merits, it is still the leading variety in all temperate parts of the world. It will grow on almost any soil, comes to maturity within a year of sowing, and produces a large crop of nutritious herbage. Yield of seed in Canterbury varies from 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre.
- Italian Rye-Grass.**—(*Lolium Italicum*.)—This biennial grass is not of such an adaptable constitution as the preceding. On moist, rich soils, however, it produces in a few months from time of sowing, very heavy crops. Yield of seed is sometimes as high as 1,600 to 2,000 pounds per acre.
- Timothy.**—(*Phleum Pratense*.)—About the latest of the cultivated grasses to flower, and therefore valuable for autumn green feed. It produces large crops on medium and heavy soils. It is largely grown in the south of New Zealand.
- Red Clover.**—(*Trefolium Pratense*.)—This, the most important of the clover family, has been in cultivation for several hundred years. It flourishes in a wide range of soils, withstands considerable drought, the produce is highly nutritious and relished by all classes of stock in the green and dry state. Yield of seed 200 to 400 pounds per acre. A large area is devoted to this crop in Canterbury, and the seed finds more favor with our farmers than the imported article, being of more rapid and robust growth.
- White Clover.**—(*Trefolium Repens*.)—Has been in cultivation for about the same period as Red Clover, and, like that variety, is thoroughly naturalized in New Zealand. Its chief value is in pasture, for which it is indispensable, and it should be used in all mixtures for this purpose, as it does well on almost any soil that will support vegetation. Yield of seed 200 pounds to 400 pounds per acre.

TALLOW.

The tallow from the freezing works and slaughter houses is largely utilized in the country for the manufacture of soap, and in addition a substantial export trade is carried on. Since 1894 the export value of tallow has increased from \$1,022,495 to \$2,750,655 in 1902.

DETAILS.

- 17—Two casks of tallow.

RABBIT SKINS.

At one time rapid increase of rabbits in certain parts of New Zealand threatened to become a pest. The Government enacted laws compelling farmers to take steps to eradicate them. New Zealand farmers then turned their attention to the utilization of the rabbit as a revenue producer and found that there was a market in London for the frozen carcasses and in America and London for the skins. So profitable did the industry become that in some parts of the country it has been systematically fostered until "Bunny," instead of a curse, has proved a blessing to the farmer. Last year over \$1,000,000 were obtained from this source.

DETAILS.

18—Collection of rabbit skins ready for export.

HOPS.

The cultivation of Hops in New Zealand has up to the present been confined mainly to the Nelson district, where both climate and soil conduce to a prolific growth of the finest quality of hops.

DETAILS.

19—One tin of Hops.

NEW ZEALAND SCENERY.

Travelers who visit New Zealand describe it as "the Wonderland of the World." Neither the renowned fiords of Norway nor the mountains of Switzerland exceed in beauty and grandeur the unspeakable charms of the Otago Sounds or the wondrous majesty of the Southern Alps of New Zealand. Indeed, in its infinite variety and overpowering majesty the scenic resources of New Zealand are quite unparalleled and offer unique attractions to the lover of the beautiful and grand in nature. Besides the charms of rugged mountains, immense glaciers, rushing waterfalls, magnificent canons and marvelous lakes, New Zealand possesses the most remarkable manifestations of thermal activity to be found anywhere on the globe. Chief amongst these interesting and awe-inspiring attractions is the giant Waimangu Geyser, which hurls a mass of boiling water, mud and stones to the height of 1,500 feet. This geyser is regarded as one of the wonders of the world. The photographs and paintings that hang around the walls attempting to indicate the beauties of this Paradise of the Pacific and the wonders of the thermal districts have in the majority of instances been obtained and exhibited by the Government Department of Tourist and Health Resorts.

DETAILS.

55—Enlarged photograph of Arthur River, Milford Sound.

56—Enlarged photograph showing Maori Salutation.

57—Enlarged photograph of Mt. Cook, Southern Alps. The highest mountain in New Zealand. Height, 12,349 feet.

58—Enlarged photograph of Ice Valley, Hochstetter Ice Falls, Southern Alps. The Hochstetter Ice Falls are three miles wide.

59—Enlarged photograph giving panoramic view of Auckland City. Population 67,220.

60—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri, Otago. This is one of the loveliest of all lakes and has an area of 40 square miles.

61—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound, Otago, one of the most famous fiords in the world. The sublime mountain cliffs which hem in this winding fiord

rise to heights of from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, sloping back to still greater eminences, gleaming with glaciers.

62—Enlarged photograph of a Maori Haka, the ancient war dance of the Maoris.

63—Enlarged photograph of The Francis Joseph Glacier, Southern Alps. This glacier extends to within a few hundred feet of the sea level. Its lower limits are enveloped in ferns and other forest vegetation.

64—Enlarged photograph of a Maori maiden.

65—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound.

66—Enlarged photograph showing sunset at Lake Manawapouri.

67—Enlarged photograph of Lake Wakatipu, Queenstown, Southland. The center of the famous Cold Lakes district. Lake Wakatipu is the most easily reached of all the southern lakes and is a magnificent serpentine compassed with mountains of stern and lofty grandeur; 200 fathoms deep.

68—Enlarged photograph of Cleddau Valley, Milford Sound, Otago.

69—Enlarged photograph of the Kauri Tree. The Kauri is one of the best known and most useful of New Zealand timbers. It grows to the height of 100 feet and up to 12 feet in diameter.

70—Enlarged photograph of Balloon Peak, Milford Sound, Otago.

71—Enlarged photograph of Mt. Sefton, Otago. Height, 10,350 feet. A pile of ice-clad glory within easy reach of the Hermitage Hotel.

72—Enlarged photograph of Glacier, Southern Alps.

73—Enlarged photograph of the New Plymouth Gardens. These gardens are maintained by the municipality of New Plymouth.

74—Enlarged photograph of Lake Te Anau, Southland, 38 miles long.

75—Enlarged photograph of Mt. Cook.

76—Enlarged photograph depicting coaching in the Buller Gorge—a splendid road and favorite tourist route.

77—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri.

78—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound.

79—Enlarged photograph showing Maori woman and child.

80—Enlarged photograph of Arthur River, Milford Sound.

81—Enlarged photograph showing tourists watching the Wairoa Geyser in action at Whakarewarewa.

82—Enlarged photograph of Red Deer head (shot in New Zealand).

83—Enlarged photograph of the Fox Glacier, Southern Alps. A magnificent glacier, easily accessible.

84—Enlarged photograph of Mount Cook.

85—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound.

86—Enlarged photograph of Hawk's Crag, Buller Gorge, Nelson.

87—Enlarged photograph, showing a Maori salutation.

88—Enlarged photograph of a Maori maiden.

89—Enlarged photograph of a Maori woman.

90—Enlarged photograph of a Maori chief.

91—Enlarged photograph of Ngaruhoe Mountain, North Island. Height, 7,515 feet.

92—Enlarged photograph of Sulphur Springs, Ketetahi, North Island. These springs have been burning for centuries.

93—Enlarged photograph showing port of Greymouth.

94—Photograph enlargement showing boiling water at Lake Rotomahana.

95—Enlarged photograph showing the town of Greymouth.

96—Enlarged photograph showing Maoris stalking the Moa.

97—Enlarged photograph showing the Waimangu Geyser in action.

98—Enlarged photograph of Malte Brun hut, Mt. Cook, Southern Alps; provided and maintained by the Government for the use of tourists.

99—Enlarged photograph of Lake Te Anau.

100—Enlarged photograph of the summit of Mt. Ruapehu; height, 8,878 feet. On the top is a boiling pool of water surrounded by snow.

101—Enlarged photograph of Lake Ada, on the Milford Sound Track. A lake beautifully situated with picturesque surroundings and teeming with trout.

102—Enlarged photograph of Smith Sound, Southland. This sound is unsurpassed in loveliness.

103—Enlarged photograph of Tokaanu, Lake Taupo, a Maori township in the Thermal district.

104—Enlarged photograph of a geyser, Taupo.

105—Enlarged photograph of the Wanganui River, known as the New Zealand Rhine; is navigable by steamers for 100 miles and passes through superb scenery. A favorite route for tourists.

106—Enlarged photograph showing "Frying Pan Flat," near Waimangu Geyser, continually burning, bubbling, sizzling.

107—Enlarged photograph showing hot springs at Okorire, a New Zealand health resort between Auckland and Rotorua.

108—Enlarged photograph of the Wanganui River.

109—Enlarged photograph of Mt. Earnslaw, Southland; height, 9,165 feet. Crowned with huge battlements of ice.

110—Enlarged photograph showing a panoramic view of Wellington City. Wellington is the capital city of New Zealand and the seat of Government. Population, 55,279.

111—Enlarged photograph of Lyell Bridge, Buller Gorge, Nelson.

112—Enlarged photograph of Papa-O-Korito Waterfall, Lake Waikaremoana.

113—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri.

114—Enlarged photograph of De La Beche and Minaret Peaks, Mt. Cook.

115—Enlarged photograph of Sterling Falls, Milford Sound, Otago.

116—Enlarged photograph showing Maori Haka (war dance).

117—Enlarged photograph showing The Falls Huts, Milford Sound Track, Otago.

118—Enlarged photograph of the Buller Gorge, Nelson.

119—Enlarged photograph of Papaokoriti Falls, Waikaremoana.

120—Enlarged photograph showing the Government Gardens, Rotorua.

121—Enlarged photograph showing Maori Haka (native war dance).

122—Enlarged photograph showing The Great Waimangu Geyser, near Rotorua.

123—Enlarged photograph showing the Great Waimangu Geyser, near Rotorua.

124—Enlarged photograph showing steam clouds at Waimangu.

125—Enlarged photograph showing the Great Waimangu Geyser playing 1,500 feet.

126—Enlarged photograph of Waimangu Geyser.

127—Enlarged photograph of steam clouds at Waimangu Geyser.

128—Enlarged photograph of steam clouds at Waimangu Geyser.

129—Enlarged photograph of steam clouds at Waimangu Geyser.

130—Enlarged photograph of the Mokau Falls, Lake Waikaremoana.

131—Panoramic view of the thermal district of Whakarewarewa, Rotorua.

132—Enlarged photograph of Lake Waikaremoana, a gem of loveliness.

133—Panoramic view of Dunedin City, Otago, population 55,000.

134—Enlarged photograph showing a Maori salutation.

135—Enlarged photograph showing Lake Wakatipu, Southland, 60 miles in length, surrounded by rugged mountains.

126—Enlarged photograph of Mitre Peak, Milford Sound, Otago. Height 5,560 feet.

127—Enlarged photograph showing Lake Te Anau, Southland, 38 miles long and 6 miles wide; has a coast line of 250 miles.

128—Enlarged photograph showing coaching in the Buller Gorge.

129—Enlarged photograph of the Wanganui River.

130—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri.

131—Enlarged photograph of Lake Kaneiri, Westland. A beautiful lake.

132—Enlarged photograph of Mt. Daniells, Milford Track.

133—Enlarged photograph showing Maori Haka (native dance).

134—Enlarged photograph of the Southern Alps.

135—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound.

136—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound Track.

137—Enlarged photograph of Buller Gorge, Nelson.

138—Enlarged photograph showing a Maori salutation.

- 139—Enlarged photograph showing a Maori salutation.
- 140—Enlarged photograph of a Maori girl.
- 141—Enlarged photograph showing Topia Turoa, a Maori chief.
- 142—Enlarged photograph of "Maraea," Rotorua.
- 143—Enlarged photograph of Honana Maioha, Maori girl.
- 144—Enlarged photograph of "Maggie," a Maori guide at Whakarewarewa.
- 145—Enlarged photograph showing women washing clothes in a hot pool in the thermal district at Rotorua.
- 146—Enlarged photograph showing Maori girls cooking food in natural steam holes, thermal district, Rotorua.
- 147—Enlarged photograph of the Wanganui River.
- 148—Enlarged photograph of Tikitere, "Hell's Gates," Rotorua (showing thermal action).
- 149—Enlarged photograph showing Maori girls cooking food in boiling springs at Rotorua.
- 150—Enlarged photograph of Hiruharama, a Maori village on the Wanganui River.
- 151—Enlarged photograph of a Maori whare (or house).
- 152—Enlarged photograph of a Maori chief.
- 153—Enlarged photograph of a Maori chief.
- 154—Enlarged photograph of a Maori chief.
- 154—Enlarged photograph of a Maori chief.
- 155—Enlarged photograph of a Maori girl.
- 156—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri.
- 157—Enlarged photograph of the Bealey Gorge, Canterbury.
- 158—Enlarged photograph of The Lion, Milford Sound.
- 159—Enlarged photograph of Lake Te Anau.
- 160—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri.
- 161—Enlarged photograph of Milford Sound.
- 162—Enlarged photograph of a Maori woman.
- 163—Enlarged photograph of the Waimangu Geyser.
- 164—Enlarged photograph of Maori chief.
- 165—Enlarged photograph of Lake Manawapouri.
- 166—Enlarged photograph showing a New Zealand sheep sale.
- 167—Enlarged photograph showing a Maori poi dance.
- 168—Enlarged photograph of a gold dredge on the Buller Gorge. New Zealand exports gold to the value of \$10,000,000 annually.
- 169—Enlarged photograph of Mt. Sefton, Southern Alps.
- 170—Enlarged photograph showing a Maori poi dance.
- 171—Enlarged photograph showing a Maori poi dance.

WATER COLORS.

172 to 182—Water-colored paintings of the Waitomo Caves. These caves are of limestone formation and are situated in the Auckland district. As shown in the pictures, the stalactites and stalagmites assume the most fantastic shapes and brilliant colors. Artist: Walter Leslie.

- 184—Pastel of Lake Te Anau. Artist: Douglas Perritt.
- 185—Pastel of Milford Sound. Artist: Douglas Perritt.
- 186—Pastel of Lake Waikaremoana. Artist: Douglas Perritt.
- 187—Pastel of Lake Waikaremoana. Artist: Douglas Perritt.
- 188—Pastel of Milford Sound. Artist: Douglas Perritt.
- 189—Pastel of Lake Ada. Artist: Douglas Perritt.
- 190 to 195—Colored photographs of Maoris.

OIL PAINTINGS.

- 196—Oil painting of Lake Pukaki, Southland. Artist: H. W. Kirkwood.
- 197—Oil painting of Cleddau River, Milford Sound. Artist: H. W. Kirkwood.
- 198—Oil painting of Chief Taraia-Ngakuki: Ngati-Tamatera tribe, Ohinemutu. Artist: G. Lindauer.
- 199—Oil painting of a Maori chief.
- 200—Oil painting of a Maori child.
- 201—Oil painting of a Maori woman.

202—Oil painting showing the arrival of the Maoris in New Zealand. In this picture the artists, Messrs. C. F. Goldie and L. T. Steel endeavor to depict the sighting of New Zealand by the Maoris about 600 years ago. Tradition says that they were in a famished condition on arrival in that fertile country from "Hawaiki." The sufferings of the intrepid adventurers are vividly portrayed. The painting is lent to the Government of New Zealand for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition by the Auckland City Council.

203—Oil painting of a Maori chief.

204—Oil painting of a Maori chief, Heta Te Haara, Ohaeawai. Artist: G. Lindauer.

205 Oil painting of a Maori war canoe.

206 Oil painting of Lake Brunner.

207 Oil painting of a Maori chief.

208—Oil painting of Smith Sound. Artist: W. E. Kirkwood.

209—Oil painting of Carswell Sound. Artist: W. E. Kirkwood.

210—Oil painting of Great Barrier. Artist: W. E. Kirkwood.

211—Oil painting of Ohinemutu. Artist: W. Wright.

212—Oil painting of Smith Sound. Artist: W. E. Kirkwood.

213—Oil painting of Maraea, a Maori girl.

214—Oil painting of "The Burning Cliffs at Lake Rotomahana."

215—Oil painting of Mt. Cook.

216—Oil painting of a Maori woman.

217—Oil painting of the Wanganui River.

218 to 220—Paintings showing Maori rafter patterns, by A. Hamilton.

221—A New Zealand lighthouse chart.

222—New Zealand scenic post cards.

223—Five pieces of hand carving in Rimu, depicting New Zealand birds, by Brownlie, Dunedin.

224—Picturesque atlas of Australasia; three volumes.

225—Red deer head. Lent by Mr. John Strang, Glenside Station, Gladstone.

Oil paintings Nos. 198 and 204 were lent to the New Zealand Government by Mr. H. E. Partridge, of Auckland City, for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

PRIVATE EXHIBITS.

Clapham Brothers, Ashurst, New Zealand.

226—The Clapham horse holder and wheel lock. Wheel attachment. This contrivance hitches the horse by the reins to a strap connected with the wheel. A second strap for safety serves to check the wheel in case of a backward movement. The invention is complete in itself, no weights or hitching posts being necessary. It draws the reins naturally if the horse attempts to advance.

227—Wiseman's automatic burglar-proof sash lock. This device locks the windows automatically whether open or closed. Full use may be made for ventilation purposes without fear of depredations of burglars.

228—Page's dust-proof, screw cup, self-adjusting axle coupling. Will not let wheel come off even when an axle breaks at the shoulder. The screw cup is a very convenient fastening while being perfectly safe.

229—Cooper's automatic skim milk weigher for creameries. Weighs out skim milk accurately in any quantity and at any reasonable distance from the office at which the machine is operated.

230—Murphy's non-chafing, close-fitting neck fastener for animal covers. A prong of iron fits the neck as a collar and allows perfect freedom while the animal feeds or rolls. Causes the cover to fit well and cannot possibly chafe.

231—Brake's safety breeching clip. Prevents accidents in taking horse from shafts as the horse releases himself from the breeching.

232—Hair's whipple tree ends. A slot bolt—safe and convenient. In emergency the traces may be released from the whipple tree while traveling at full speed.

233—Lyell's filter and butter cooler is a cooling filter based on the principle of evaporation. A butter cooler without ice is inserted in the filter.

Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited.

The Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Limited, is an institution which, founded in 1875, has grown with the country until at the present time it occupies a leading position amongst Australian shipping firms. This company's steamers trade on the New Zealand and Australian coasts, to the Pacific Islands, and also from New Zealand to Australian ports and to Vancouver.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION REGARDING UNION COMPANY'S OPERATIONS PLANT.

Fifty-three steamers.

Total gross tonnage.....	98,432
Total I. H. P.....	84,280

MILEAGE.

Miles steamed per annum.....	2,000,000
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COALS.

Coals consumed per annum—tons.....	260,000
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WAGES.

Amount paid in wages and salaries per annum.....	\$3,000,000
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EMPLOYEES.

Number of officers and crew afloat, persons.....	2,136
Number of shore hands	174
Clerical staff	285
Head office, Dunedin, New Zealand.	

DETAILS.

- 234—Model of steamship Manuka, 8 feet by 2 feet.
235 to 243—Framed photograph of the Union Steamship Company's steamers.
244—Route map of Union Steamship Company's services.
245—Shield bearing names and tonnages of Union Steamship Company's fleet.
246—Framed photograph of head office of Union Steamship Company in Dunedin.

Herman C. Schmidt & Co., Photographers, Auckland.

- 247—Collection of eighteen framed photographs for competition.

The Christchurch Meat Company, Ltd., Canterbury, New Zealand.

- 248—Three framed photographs showing the Islington Freezing Works, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Hancock & Co., Brewers, Auckland.

- 249—Lager beer brewed in New Zealand from New Zealand hops.
250—Imperial ale brewed in New Zealand from New Zealand hops.

Thompson & Co., Cordial and Mineral Water Manufacturers, Dunedin.

- 251—Mineral waters, cordials, soda water, lemonade, ginger ale, etc.

William Adams, Blenheim.

- 252—One bale. Bale hemp prepared by Wililam Adams, Blenheim.

Donald Donald, Masterton.

- 251—Patent jack.

EXHIBIT IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND GAME.

Exhibit Made by the New Zealand Government.

Timbers:—

- 500—Mottled and figured Puriri.
- 501—Mottled Kauri.
- 502—Figured Kauri.
- 503—Mottled and figured Kauri.
- 504—Mottled Totara.
- 505—Figured Kauri.
- 506—Figured Rimu.
- 507—Figured Totara.

KAURI GUM.

Kauri gum is the sap of the Kauri pine tree, solidified by the action of the earth in which it has remained for thousands of years. It is found in small deposits, varying from a few ounces to several pounds in weight, scattered over an area of many millions of acres, ranging from the 30th to the 37th degree of longitude, in the North Island of New Zealand. It is found at depths ranging from 6 inches to 1½ feet in upland to several feet in swamps.

The presence of the gum is discovered by prodding the earth with a slender spear and then obtained by digging. The "day's find" is taken to the gum digger's camp and there cleaned of earth or dross. It is then sent to Auckland City and sold to the large English and American exporting firms, who grade it according to size, strength and color into the gradings required for the manufacture of varnishes and ship it to their respective houses. An idea of the extent of the trade may be gathered from the fact that over 10,000 diggers are constantly engaged searching for the gum. The world's consumption of the gum in the year 1903 was 93,000 cases, valued at nearly \$5,000,000. America consumes nearly two-thirds of the quantity of gum produced.

DETAILS.

508—Two cases of Kauri Gum. One of the finest collections in existence. Lent to the New Zealand Government by Messrs. G. W. S. Patterson & Co., New York, London and Auckland, N. Z.

FISH:—

- 509—One Salmon Fario, male 19¼ pounds. Caught at Blenheim.
- 510—One Salmon Fario, female, 28½ pounds. Caught at Blenheim.
- 510A—One Salmon Fario, female, 16 pounds. Caught at Blenheim. Salmon Fario was introduced into New Zealand from Great Britain about thirty years ago. It has been distributed all over the Colony until almost every lake, river and stream in that abundantly watered country is heavily stocked with trout.
- 511—Ten specimens of mounted Rainbow Trout, 10 to 16 pounds in weight. Caught in Lake Rotorua. Rainbow Trout was introduced into New Zealand from California, U. S. A. It has thriven in the North Island in a marvelous manner and affords excellent sport. New Zealand is known generally as "The Angler's Paradise."

BIRDS:—

- 512—One case containing three Huia's, one male, one female, one young Huia and two Tuis or parson birds.
- 513—One stuffed Kakapo or Night Parrot.
- 514—One stuffed Kakapo or Night Parrot.
- 515—One stuffed Kea.

516—One stuffed Kea. The Kea Parrots sometimes attack fully grown live sheep and eat their kidney fat, leaving the other portion untouched.

517—One pair stuffed Wekas (Maori Hens).

518—One stuffed Weka.

519—One stuffed Kiwi. Locality, North Island, (a wingless bird).

520—One stuffed Kiwi. Locality, North Island, (a wingless bird).

521—One stuffed Kiwi. Locality, South Island, (a wingless bird).

522—One Kaka.

523—One Kaka.

BIG GAME:—

524—Ten heads of Red Deer. Lent to the New Zealand Government by Mr. T. Edward Donne, Wellington City, for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

525—One head of Red Deer. Lent to the New Zealand Government by Mr. Peter Gow, of Waipukurau, for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. In 1862 the late Prince Consort presented three Scotch Red Deer to the New Zealand Government. The heads exhibited are from the progeny of these three deer, which now number over 10,000. Their antlers are among the best in the world.

526—Seven heads of Fallow Buck. Lent to the New Zealand Government by Mr. F. H. Combes, of Auckland City, N. Z., for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

527—One head of Wild Boar. (Pigs were introduced into New Zealand by Capt. Cook as an addition to the food supply of the natives.)

528—Maori handicraft. One Maori carved Pare and Waewae (doorway) inlaid with Pawa Shell. This handsome ornament is of Totara timber and was carved by Maori artists from their own designs.

529—Two Maori carved canoe paddles of Manuka timber.

530—One Teko-teko of Totara timber. Figurehead for roof of whare (house). Carved by Maoris.

530A—One Teko-teko (female).

531 to 533—Three Maori clubs. Carved whalebone.

534 to 537—Feather robes made by Maoris.

538—One flax robe.

Nos. 528 to 538 were lent to the New Zealand Government by Mr. T. Edward Donne, Wellington City, N. Z., for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

MANUFACTURES:—

539—One handsomely bound book on "Maori Art," by Mr. A. Hamilton, Director of Colonial Museum, Wellington City, N. Z.

540—Exhibit of Jade (green stone) manufactured by H. A. Neilson & Son, Auckland City, N. Z.

540A—Miniature tree made from human hair, by Mrs. H. A. Neilson, Auckland City.

ART:—

541—One oil painting, "The Tohunga Under Tapu." Artist: G. Lindauer.

542—One oil painting, "The Tohunga Ta Moko at Work." Artist: G. Lindauer.

543—One oil painting, portrait of Maori Matutaera ("King Tawhiao"). Artist: G. Lindauer.

544—One oil painting, portrait of Maori Chief Kira Te Kawau. Artist: G. Lindauer.

545—One oil painting, portrait of Maori Chief Kawane Te Haho. Artist: G. Lindauer.

546—One oil painting, portrait of Maori Chief Wahanui of Ngatimaniapoto. Artist: G. Lindauer.

547—One oil painting, portrait of Huria Matene, the "Grace Darling" of New Zealand. Artist: G. Lindauer.

548—One oil painting of Ana Rupene and child. Artist: G. Lindauer.

Oil paintings Nos. 541 to 548 are lent to the New Zealand Government by Mr. H. E. Partridge, Auckland City, N. Z., for exhibition at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

549—Colored portrait of Maori girls.

550—One oil painting, The Cosmos Peaks. Artist: C. H. Howorth.

- 551—One oil painting, Matukituki River. Artist: L. M. Wilson.
- 552—One frame colored photograph of five Maoris (showing youth to old age).
- 553—One colored photograph of Maori Chief Tamati Waka Nene.
- 554—One pastel, Lake Te Anau. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 555—One enlarged photograph, The Waimangu Geyser Crater. Area of boiling water in crater, 319 feet long by 182 feet wide.
- 556—One enlarged photograph of Waimangu Geyser in action.
- 557—One oil painting, Winter Morning, Lake Coleridge. Artist: J. Gibb.
- 558—One enlarged photograph, "The Champagne Pool," Wairakei.
- 559—Enlarged photograph, the Wanganui River.
- 560—Enlarged photograph, Guide "Maggie" saluting the Teko-teko.
- 561—Colored photograph of Maori girls.
- 562—Colored photograph of Maori chief.
- 563—Colored photograph of Maori child.
- 564—One oil painting, Lake Ada. Artist: J. Peele.
- 565—One enlarged photograph, The Great Waimangu Geyser in action.
- 566—One oil painting, Otira Gorge. Artist: J. M. Madden.
- 567—One oil painting, Wet Jacket Arm, Milford Sound. Artist: J. Peele.
- 568—One frame of colored photographs of Maori girls.
- 569—One frame of New Zealand postage stamps.
- 570—One oil painting, The Hollyford Glacier. Artist: C. H. Howorth.
- 571—One colored photograph of Maori girl.
- 572—One colored photograph of Maori woman and child.
- 573—One oil painting of Maori chief. Artist: Charles E. Carter.
- 574—One oil painting of Maori chief. Artist: Charles E. Carter.
- 575—One pastel, "The Drop Scene," Wanganui River. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 576—One pastel, The Clinton River. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 577—One pastel, Head of Lake Wakatipu. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 578—One oil painting, Mount Cook. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 579—One oil painting, Halls Arm, Milford Sound. Artist: J. Peele.
- 580—Colored photograph of Maori girl.
- 581—One colored photograph, Maori salutation.
- 582—One colored photograph, Maori salutation.
- 583—One colored photograph, Maori girl.
- 584—One colored photograph of Maori girl.
- 585—One colored photograph of Maori girl.
- 586—One oil painting, Lake Taupo. Artist: W. G. Baker.
- 587—One enlarged photograph of The Sutherland Falls, (height 1,904 feet). Framed in Kauri, Puriri and Honeysuckle timbers.
- 588—One enlarged photograph of Hongi's Track. Framed in Kauri, Honeysuckle and Puriri timbers.
- 589—One enlarged photograph, A Maori Village, framed in Kauri, Honeysuckle and Birch.
- 590—One enlarged photograph of a Maori monument to the late Queen Victoria; framed in Kauri, Ake, Rotunga and Pahautea.
- 591—One enlarged photograph of Hochstetter Ice Fall, Tasman Glacier. Framed in Kauri, Figured Birch and Honeysuckle timbers.
- 592—One enlarged photograph of the Wanganui River. Framed in Kauri, Honeysuckle and Yellowwood.
- 593—One photograph showing a train ascending the Rimutaka Incline.
- 594—One enlarged photograph of Harris Falls, Routeburn. Framed in Honeysuckle, Kauri and Manuka timbers.
- 595—One enlarged photograph, Mount Egmont. Framed in Kauri, Totaraknot and Puriri timbers.
- 596—One oil painting, The Great Waimangu Geyser. Artist: George E. Butler.
- 597—One oil painting, Mt. Cook, (12,349 feet). Artist: George E. Butler.
- 598—One pastel, Lake Manawapouri. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 599—One pastel, Lake Te Anau. Artist: Douglas Perrett.
- 600—One photograph, Waimangu Geyser.
- 601—One photograph, The Dart Valley, head of Lake Wakatipu. Framed in Kauri, Hinau and Dark Mapu timbers.
- 602—One photograph of Maori carvings at Ohinemutu.

603—One photograph of a Maori making eel basket. Framed in Kauri, Puriri and Honeysuckle timbers.

604—One oil painting of Lake Manawapouri. Artist: L. W. Wilson.

605—One enlarged photograph of a Maori home. Framed in Kauri, Rimu and Pahautea timbers.

606—One enlarged photograph of Wangauni River. Framed in Kauri, Honeysuckle and Birch timbers.

607—One enlarged photograph of boiling water, Lake Rotomahana. Framed in Kauri and Lancewood timbers.

608—One enlarged photograph of Lake Te Anau. Framed in Kauri.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT NEW ZEALAND.

Total area: 104,751 square miles.

Population: 863,364.

Annual exports: \$75,873,695.

Average wealth per head: \$1,485.

CLIMATE.

There are no extremes of heat or cold. In summer the thermometer may register 85 degrees for a couple of hours in the middle of the day, but the mornings, evenings and nights are delightfully cool and bed coverings are necessary throughout the summer nights. Light frosts, cold winds and sufficiency of rain, with many days of sunshine intervening, are the characteristic features of a New Zealand winter.

SUNSHINE IN NEW ZEALAND.

In Christchurch, one of New Zealand's southern cities, in 1902 the sun shone for 1,749.59 hours. During the whole twelve months there were only 39 days on which the sun was not visible. In the winter months of May, June and July, the sun shone on 78 days. Some of the northern cities show an even higher record of sunshine.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Speaking in general terms, there are no unemployed in New Zealand at the present time. For both skilled and unskilled labor the demand is much greater than the supply. The workingman in New Zealand, therefore, has constant work all the year round. For unskilled labor wages in New Zealand are higher than in America; for skilled labor they are higher in some instances and lower in others. The cost of living is from 30 to 40 per cent. less in New Zealand than is the case in America.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS FROM THE CAPITALIST'S POINT OF VIEW.

No country in the world offers superior attractions to the man with capital. Almost every branch of industry usually associated with an up-to-date modern city is carried on under the most favorable conditions. The rapid growth of a country that is already "making good" as one of the world nations of the future ensures increased trade and prosperity every year. There are no restrictions to legitimate enterprise in New Zealand; on the contrary the legislation of the country ensures absolute freedom from the monopolizing trusts and harassing strikes that hamper industry in other countries. The recently published statistical pamphlet entitled, "Fifty Years' Progress in New Zealand" and the Government Year Book, both of which may be obtained on application to one of the attendants, give detailed information as to the condition of all industries followed in New Zealand.

WHERE NEW ZEALAND GETS ITS WEALTH.

The following is the value of a few of New Zealand exports for 1903:

Wool	\$19,622,420
Mutton	8,122,610
Beef	1,909,115
Lamb	5,266,815
Butter	6,343,795
Cheese	908,020
Hemp	2,875,765
Gold	9,757,130
Silver	385,170
Kauri gum	2,251,115
Grain	5,229,930

WHAT THE STATE DOES FOR THE PEOPLE.

RAILWAYS.

The New Zealand Government owns the railways, which have cost to date \$100,000,000, and operate over 2,500 miles of lines. The policy adopted by the Government in the management of its railways is to reduce the rates for passenger traffic and for freight handling each year as the constantly increasing revenue makes this possible. In other words, after interest charges and working expenses have been paid profits go back to the people in the shape of reduced rates. During thirty-five years there has only been one serious accident resulting in loss of life on the New Zealand railways.

POSTAL.

The Postal Department is one of the most efficient and up-to-date in the world. Two cents is the rate prevailing for letters within the colony or anywhere in the British Empire. Under the parcels post system a very large part of the country's business in this direction is conducted by the state, the charges being exceedingly low.

TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Through its Postal Department the Government takes charge of all the telephones and telegraphs used in the colony. Both systems are very complete, practically every town, large and small, being connected. The rates are very low and a telegram of twelve words can be sent from one end of the country to the other for twelve cents.

SAVINGS BANK.

The same Department also conducts a savings bank, which is very largely utilized by the people, and a money order business. Deposits may be made at nearly all postoffices.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

In New Zealand every person over 65 years of age who needs it receives a pension, provided he or she possesses the necessary residential and other qualifications. The old age pensioner walks into the postoffice and collects the pension once a month and no one knows whether the object of the visit is pension or postage stamps. This is to avoid any possible stigma of pauperism and the desired object is attained.

Thus in New Zealand a person can, in the postoffice of any town, buy stamps, post a letter, send a telegram, bank money and, when eligible, collect a pension; get married, report a birth or death and insure his life.

FARMING.

To protect farmers from exorbitant demands from money lenders the Government has established a department which loans money to farmers on the security of their holdings at a low rate of interest. It also leases allotments to persons desirous of engaging in farm work at an almost nominal rental and advances a half share of the money necessary to commence operations. The main policy of the Government is in the direction of inducing the people to settle on the land and become producers, and with this object in view it has arranged conditions so that an intending settler can obtain a holding of almost any description that he may desire, in whatever locality may suit his special requirements, with several choices as to the term and conditions of his lease, at a price suited to his own means. There are millions of acres of rich land in New Zealand awaiting settlement.

The Government Agricultural Department assists farmers by conducting experimental farms and disseminating useful scientific information, by endeavoring to improve the quality of the live stock, and in a variety of other ways. The Government provides free the services of expert Dairy Instructors, Veterinary Surgeons, Poultry Experts, Fruit-growing Experts, an Entomologist, an Agricultural Botanist and Chemist. Stud animals are at the disposal of farmers at low fees, and pure-bred poultry is sold to settlers at reduced rates; meat, butter, cheese, hemp and other products being inspected and graded by a Government official before being allowed to leave the country.

LIFE INSURANCE.

For thirty-four years the Government has conducted a life insurance business in competition with the leading life insurance companies of the world. State security and a sound management have caused the state institution to acquire the bulk of the insurance business in the country. A special pamphlet dealing with this department may be obtained gratis on application.

COAL MINES.

In response to a complaint on the part of the public that the coal companies of the colony were charging exorbitant rates to consumers the Government recently acquired and is now operating two coal mines. So far it has not been considered necessary to enter into direct competition with existing companies in supplying the public and the mines are at present utilized only for the supply of fuel for the railway and Government works.

EDUCATION.

The state compels every child between the ages of 7 and 14 to attend the state schools which are free and maintained at the highest possible stage of efficiency. This system of free and compulsory education has been in vogue for thirty-five years and may be considered the foundation of the country's remarkable progress. Supplementing the ordinary state schools are high schools, colleges and universities, all of which are state endowed. The Government spends over \$2,000,000 annually educating the children of New Zealand, not including the revenue from numerous educational endowments.

PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

Through the Public Trust Office, a Government official known as the Public Trustee, discharges all the duties that may, by will or deed, be imposed upon a

private executor, trustee, attorney, or agent. He may be appointed by will executor. Any one desirous of nominating an attorney to execute documents, manage property, collect rents during the absence of the owner, etc., can appoint the Public Trustee, instead of a private individual, to do these things. Where there is no will, the next-of-kin of deceased instead of taking out letters of administration, may appoint the Public Trustee to do so.

Where there is a will the executor named therein may get the Public Trustee to take his place. Those who have had any experience of the worries and difficulties incidental to such matters will appreciate the convenience of having the whole of the work done by a public office, the fidelity of which is guaranteed by the State.

The chief advantages offered by the Department are an absolute security against loss and low charges, as the fees are based, not with a view to profit, but merely to ensure the Department against loss in the expense of working. A special pamphlet dealing with this branch of the public service may be obtained on application.

THE TOURIST TRAFFIC.

The Department of Tourist and Health Resorts undertakes the development and supervision of the spas and sanatoria of the colony, as well as of the general tourist traffic. The scenic beauties of New Zealand are under the care of the Department, and information as to tourist routes, mountaineering, health resorts, shooting, fishing and the many other attractions of the country, is supplied free at the Department's offices, which are to be found in all the principal cities.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The tourist visiting New Zealand will find himself in a beautiful country, with scenic and natural attractions that in variety and extent cannot be equalled elsewhere. He will find himself in a country where the charms of a free colonial life are not mitigated by the poverty and slums that are found in the old world. He will find himself among people refined in habits, courteous and hospitable to the visitor. Hotel and traveling accommodations will be found equal to that in any country, and charges very much lower than those in America. A trip from America to New Zealand and back can, in fact, be undertaken by any person of moderate means. On arrival at the Auckland wharf, which is reached either by the Union Steamship Company's steamers from Vancouver, or those of the Oceanic Steamship Company leaving San Francisco, he can at once place himself in the hands of the local Government tourist agent and receive gratis full information as to the best means of making a tour to suit his particular requirements.

The manufacturer or other person seeking investment for capital will find exceptional opportunities in a country enormously rich in natural resources.

THE LABOR LAWS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Following Article by Mr. T. Clarkson, Christchurch, New Zealand, appeared in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, of August 27, 1904.

Fifteen years ago strikes were not uncommon in New Zealand. Quite early in the history of this far-off British isle the world-wide conflict between capital and labor became a serious factor and threatened to blight the future of a country whose natural advantages seemed to have predestined for it an important place among the nations of the world. Things came to a head when a maritime strike tied up all the shipping and absolutely stopped trade between the coastal ports

and also with New Zealand's nearest neighbor, Australia. The boycott lasted several weeks. It matters not now who was at fault or who won the fight, as, with all other strikes, this is far from being the main issue, and after the termination of the struggle is soon forgotten. But in that brief period the small colony suffered to the extent of millions of dollars, and to this day there are many who recall the sufferings entailed by the disastrous maritime strike. It was to prevent a repetition of such a catastrophe that the New Zealand Legislature—which has always displayed remarkable individuality and courage in grappling with the big problems of the day—brought forward and passed the Conciliation and Arbitration Act. In referring to the passage of this and other laws relating to labor it should be pointed out that in New Zealand the working classes exert a very direct influence on the legislation of the country. This influence is exerted not by a labor party sitting in the legislature, but by agitation at political meetings, a liberal use of the open columns in the daily newspapers and at the ballot box. In the first instance the Act was drawn up in such a way as to provide for arbitration when the parties to a dispute agreed to this method of adjustment. The result was an absolute failure, and the legislature when went a step further and passed the Act which has now been on trial for ten years.

The New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act deals generally with the wages, hours of labor and general conditions of employment. It provides for the registration of unions of workmen and also of employers, in connection with any trade or industry in the various districts of the country. Thus in such a town as Christchurch, which has a population of 57,000 people, there are separate unions of carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, butchers, bakers, ironworkers, tobacconists, and so forth.

There is nothing to compel a workman to join one of these unions, but he usually does so in his own interests. The act stipulates very clearly that the constitution of these unions must be such as to make it easy for all workmen to join. The workmen's unions almost invariably make it a clause in their demands that the industrial awards shall stipulate that employers must—other things being equal—give preference of employment to unionists. When this is conceded, as it usually is, it materially assists to bring outsiders into the fold, and under these circumstances it is not surprising that practically the whole of the workingmen of New Zealand are organized under the provisions of the conciliation and arbitration act.

There are not so many unions of employers, as a builders' union fully represents the employers in all the various trades connected with building.

In Christchurch, as in all other industrial districts created under the act, there is a conciliation board, which comprises three gentlemen nominated by the whole of the employers' unions in the district, three nominated by the employees' union and in addition a chairman elected by the six mentioned. The members of these boards are invariably men of high standing and are usually selected because of their practical business knowledge. They have full power to summon parties to an industrial dispute and all necessary witnesses, and, having fully considered the case before them, are required to give an award which, if accepted by the parties concerned, becomes binding for the term specified in the award, usually three years.

There is one arbitration court for the whole of New Zealand. It consists of three persons—one selected by the employers' associations throughout the colony, one by the workmen's unions, while the third, who sits as chairman, is a judge

of the Supreme Court. In this connection it is well to observe that the judiciary of New Zealand, from the highest official to the lowest, is absolutely above suspicion, and a judge of the Supreme Court, therefore, is a gentleman who commands implicit trust from all classes of the community.

If the carpenters of Christchurch come to the conclusion that they are being underpaid, that their hours of labor are unreasonably long, that an undue percentage of boy apprentices are being employed, or that in any other way they are being treated unfairly, they cite a case against one or more employer to the local conciliation board. The board notifies the other parties to the dispute, and in due course the case is heard, both sides being afforded full opportunity to state their case and support it by evidence. Very frequently this threshing out of a case results in an amicable arrangement being come to, and there the matter ends. Ordinarily, however, the board makes its award, and the parties to the dispute are given a specified time within which they may appeal, failing which the award becomes law. In case of appeal the case goes on to the Arbitration Court, which has full power to hear additional witnesses or to compel parties to the dispute to produce business books, documents or such other matter as may be considered necessary for the information of the court. Such information is not made public, and is only made available to the court. The Arbitration Court gives the final award, which has the law of the country behind it, with provision for substantial penalties upon either workmen or employers who should violate it. The maximum fine is \$2,500. Generally speaking, the awards are received with comparative satisfaction by both parties, and any breaches of the awards are usually of a trivial nature.

Either employers' or workmen's unions can invoke the aid of the Conciliation Board in remedying a grievance, but hitherto it has been practically an invariable rule that the workmen have initiated cases brought forward. The exceptional prosperity of the colony since the act has been in force, coupled with the increased cost of living, may probably be considered a factor in this direction. Up to the present the employers have practically stood on the defensive, and only such an unlikely contingency as a wave of depression striking the colony would be likely to change their attitude. Opponents of the system say that when that time comes its weaknesses will become very apparent, but there seems no reason to suppose that it will not be equally as effective in solving labor disputes whether these be introduced by workmen applying for an increase, or by employers seeking to reduce wages.

Although the New Zealand Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act has been in force for ten years, it would be foolish to claim that it has solved the labor problem forever and for all countries. In America, for instance, it is extremely problematical whether the enormous influx of alien population does not constitute a peculiar set of conditions which such an act would be unable to cope with. In New Zealand it has by no means settled the everlasting conflict between labor and capital. Disputes fully occupy the time of the conciliation boards and the arbitration court and the colony's statesmen are watching very closely its operations, so as to make improvements from time to time. But the act has undoubtedly accomplished this: It has taken out of the hands of either employer or employe the power to drag a third party into the dispute. Neither can compel the unwilling public through the medium of the boycott to take sides, and since the act came into force there has been no strike in New Zealand nor any fear of one. Surely this, if not a complete triumph, is at least a big step forward in the march towards

industrial harmony and should be fruitful of suggestions for the consideration of political economists in America and other parts of the world.

It must be remembered that there are certain natural laws as imperative in one place, however large, as in another place, however small. Stones do not fall upwards in America more than in New Zealand, nor can a workman on strike keep his family on air in one locality more than in another. The New Zealander removes his industrial disputes from the vicinity of the labor boss, the armed picket and the state militia, to the calm, rational atmosphere of a court, which examines his claim, sees if the employer is getting unfair profits out of his men, and gives the workman for a fixed time a minimum wage for his work, while he can earn as much more as his employer likes to give him. The men need not work, nor his employer pay the minimum wage or any wage, but if he works at all at that trade he must not be "sweated" nor may he undercut his mates in wages.

There are scores of other enactments on the New Zealand statute books directly affecting labor interests. Of these one of the most important is the factory act, which lays down the conditions under which factory work may be carried on. Children under 14 years of age are not allowed to be employed, and the hours of labor, holidays and of women and youths under 16 years of age are strictly regulated. Good ventilation, sanitary accommodations are points dwelt upon, while machinery has to be properly guarded, fire escapes provided and dangerous occupations specifically classified. In order to assist the system of free, general, compulsory education which prevails in the colony, young persons are not allowed to work in factories until they have passed the fourth standard of the state schools. To prevent the introduction of "sweating" into the commercial centers, articles made in private dwellings or unregistered workshops have to be labeled when offered for sale, so that goods so manufactured, often in unsanitary premises, may not be placed on the market in competition with work done in properly inspected factories. The factory inspectors also exercise supervision over the sleeping accommodations provided for shearers in the country districts.

The shops and shop assistants' act provides for the closing of all shops in towns and suburbs for one afternoon holiday in each week. A few shops, such as those of fruiterers, restaurants, etc., are exempted from the general closing, but assistants in such establishments, in the bars of hotels and in country stores, must have a half holiday on some day of the week. In Christchurch ordinary tradespeople close on Thursday afternoons, whilst the banks and warehouses all close on Saturday afternoon, and in other towns similar arrangements are in force. This act stipulates, *inter alia*, that every young woman employed in a shop must be provided with a sitting accommodation, so that she may rest occasionally.

The New Zealand Labor Department has an employment branch with offices in all the principal towns. At these men seeking work are supplied gratis with full information as to the conditions of labor in any trade or industry in any part of the colony, and at the same time arranges for employment on Government work for those who desire it.

The labor laws of New Zealand have not had the demoralizing effect on industry that many predicted. Year by year the country progresses more and more. The hands in factories have nearly doubled in the last eight years and the private wealth of the people rose from \$760,000,000 in 1892 to \$1,000,000,000 in 1902, a rise of \$240,000,000 in ten years. There are no unemployed in New Zealand and the workingman has constant work at high wages. The New Zealand workman does not live in a flat or a hovel. He lives in a six or seven room

villa, situated on a quarter acre of land, with lawn and flower garden in front. Sometimes he rents this property; more often he owns it. The half holiday and the general conditions under which he works give him ample opportunity to not only retain his best health, but also to take an active and intelligent interest in all that is going on in the world. The influence he is able to exert on the politics of the day inspires him to take the keenest interest in the government of his country, both national and municipal. In brief, he feels himself to be a man, sees that he is recognized as such, and he "lives" his life in the very highest sense.

"MR. OSEBA'S LAST DISCOVERY."

Colonel George W. Bell, a well known American writer and for seven years United States Consul in Sydney, Australia, recently published a book entitled "Mr. Oseba's Last Discovery"; devoted principally to a consideration of New Zealand and its people. Commencing with a statement that "the conspicuous happiness and prosperity of a people are the best evidences of benign rule," the Colonel dedicates the book "to the people of New Zealand, the most advanced community among men." Proceeding with a charming narrative Colonel Bell sums up the position regarding New Zealand, and the following extracts are taken therefrom:

"The labor laws, like the land laws, are based upon the enlightened selfishness of the people in their organized capacity, the idea being, not that everyone may, but that everyone must, earn his or her own living—must be a producer and not a pauper, a tax-payer and not a vagrant. This is democracy."

"In New Zealand the soil is a basis of wealth; capital and labor are the active factors, and society for the good of each and all, proposes that these factors shall peacefully pursue the joint enterprise of production, according to the dictates of justice and humanity."

"New Zealand occupies a unique position. She has no traditions, she has no overlord, no organized trusts, no vested rights in hoary wrongs; she has no withering precedents, no millionaire monopolies howling for victims, and having room for many millions she may bide her time, and if she cares for more people she may make her own selection."

THE DEATH RATE OF NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand has the lowest death rate in the world. It stands at 9.4 per 1,000, as compared with 17.8 per 1,000 in the United States.

THE PRIVATE WEALTH OF NEW ZEALAND.

The average wealth per head in New Zealand is \$1,498.00, the highest in the world.

"THE STORY OF NEW ZEALAND."

In the "Story of New Zealand," written by Professor Frank Parsons, A. M., Ph. D., etc., of Chicago—a book which has excited remarkable interest and the highest commendation in America, a few important contrasts are reduced to their lowest terms and brought into strong relief in the following crisp analysis:

United States.

Nominations by machine.
Government by party.
Spoils system.
Political corruption.
Monopoly pressure to control Government.
Concentration of wealth.
Dollar the king.
Government loans to banks.
Unjust discrimination in freight rates.
Railroads and telegraphs for private profit.
Organization of capital in the lead.
Frequent and costly strikes and lock-outs.
Industrial conflict; disputes of labor and capital settled by battle.
10-hour day.
Contractor system in public works.
Taxation for revenue.
Farmers and workingmen divided at the ballot box.
Monopolists and politicians in control.

New Zealand.

Nominations by popular petition.
Government by the people.
Merit system.
No political corruption.
Government pressure to break down monopoly.
Diffusion of wealth.
Manhood the king.
Government loans to farmers.
No discrimination in freight rates.
Railroads and telegraphs for public service.
Organization of men in the lead.
No strikes or lockouts.
Industrial peace; disputes of labor and capital settled by judicial decision.
8-hour day.
Direct employment and co-operative methods.
Taxation for the public good.
Farmers and workingmen united at the ballot box.
The common people in control.

Commenting on the "Story of New Zealand" Ex-President Grover Cleveland says:

"A valuable book. 'The Story of New Zealand' presents a remarkable record of advance in democratic government and industrial harmony. Industrial arbitration is of the highest importance, and New Zealand's success deserves earnest attention. Whatever may be thought of any specific measure adopted in New Zealand, or its applicability to this country, there can be no question that the story of New Zealand's progress contains much that is worthy the careful consideration of our people."—Grover Cleveland.

The Rev. Russell H. Conwell says: "The advanced theories of government in New Zealand must soon conquer the world."

CONCLUSION.

In the concluding portions of "Mr. Oseba's Last Discovery" Colonel Bell says:

"Inspired by an inherited instinct, and guided by Anglo-Saxon genius, civilization has won more victories since the crowning of Victoria than during all the generations from 'Saul to Tarsus' to Paul of Pretoria, and New Zealand is away in the vanguard of the great progressive social force that is destined to enlighten the brain and unfetter the limbs of humanity."

"When a monument shall have been erected in honor of those who led in the emancipation of humanity, on the highest tablet on the Temple of Eternal Fame, and in letters of imperishable splendor, shall be emblazoned,

"NEW ZEALAND."

T. E. DONNE,

Representative for New Zealand to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.



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